

MARBLE HILL PRESS.

J. G. FINNEY, Proprietor.
MARBLE HILL, MISSOURI.

The master and engineer of a trading steamer on the Columbia river, Oregon, are husband and wife.

WILLIAM K. SLOAT of Peckham, N. Y., has received a pension on a claim that was filed eighteen years ago.

A PENNSYLVANIA coal miner died of destitution the other day. Nothing was found on the body but a campaign promise of better times.

CHAUNCEY DEWEY is said to have received an invitation from nearly every state in the union to deliver a Fourth of July oration.

EX-GOV. OREN BOWIE of Maryland has been granted a pension of \$8 a month. He is a veteran of the Mexican war and was at the battle of Monterey.

JOSEPH L. FRANK of East Wilton, Me., who was a sergeant in the Black Hawk war, is thought to be the only living United States soldier of that war.

ONE alligator hunter brought to Arcadia, Fla., the other day over one hundred alligator skins, all of which were between five and twelve feet in length.

A COTTAGE window on the grounds of a mining company near Kingston, Col., displays this inscription: "Wanted—a wife. Apply within; nobody barred."

A PROMINENT German manufacturer has just been sent to prison for two years and a half for speaking disrespectfully of the Dowager Empress Augusta.

WHENEVER a friend of W. D. Howells marries the novelist always sends as a wedding present a copy of "Their Wedding Journey" bound in white velvet.

A NUMBER of young women in Cusbert, Ga., have organized an anti-kissing society. Those who have seen the members say that such a precaution was not necessary.

THERE is a house a Stillwater, Minn., which has the reputation of being haunted, because the outlines of a severed human hand are often seen upon the windows.

ELLA CONNER, a little girl of nine years, at Little Rock, Pa., has been sneezing for more than a week at intervals of a few seconds, except when asleep. The doctor calls it nervous prostration.

PRINCE BISMARCK is said to take more pleasure in recounting the dueling and drinking feats of his student days than in relating any of his later triumphs in the field of statesmanship.

Is John Sherman waiting to see what 192 may have in store for him? Conveying with a friend recently on religious matters he said: "I believe in God, the Almighty. That is as far as I have got."

WILLIAM J. HILTON, a wealthy and miserly merchant of Franklin, Ky., placed a nail keg containing \$30,000 in greenbacks and 4 per cent. Government bonds upon a fire a few days ago, and laughed joyfully as he saw the flames devour the paper. Family troubles and business cares has turned his head.

SENATOR EVARTS looks thinner than over this summer and all his efforts to raise fat are as melancholy failures as they have been in other years. But he walks up Broadway with a lively stride, his genial smile is always ready to suffuse his distinguished features, his pate is not yet bald, and he retains the convivial spirit of the old times. Mr. Everts is 72 years old.

THE effect of the London book sales during last year is to show that books, under certain conditions, are a profitable investment. The early edition of Pickwick brought double the original price. The first Ruskins, or Sir Richard Burton's, early edition of Swinburne and Browning all sell well. Investments in very high-priced books, such as the Caxtons, have been profitable in a proportionate degree.

A BREATHING tube has been discovered near F. g. Flat station, 110 miles east of El Paso, Texas. It is an abandoned artesian well, 800 feet deep, but the tubing is still intact in it. For twelve hours each day a furious gust of air rushes into the tubing, and the next twelve hours an equally strong gust rushes out. This occurs with the most regularity, and, so far, no break has been noticed in the regular occurrence.

GEN. W. S. ROSECRANS, register of the United States treasury, has a peculiar one-sided expression of face which has a history to it. Few people know that Gen. Rosecrans was the first man who ever refined petroleum. He experimented with it forty years ago. People said he was a fool, but he went on with his experiments. Presently, as though to prove what they said, his petroleum blew up and burned his face in a serious way. He has suffered from that injury ever since.

THERE is a remarkable specimen of deformed humanity at Paradise, in the northern part of Clay county, Missouri. His name is Joseph Jones. He weighs 500 pounds, has no hands, feet, elbows, or shoulders blades; but notwithstanding these drawbacks he enjoys life immensely, walking about on his chair, walking with a cane, and with his mouth, staying, working, hunting, and, in fact, conducting an entire business in himself. He has a wonderfully developed chest, and can hold his breath for three minutes without any apparent effort.

A SENSATIONAL SOCIAL EPISODE.

There was a young lady named Nell, Who purchased a new parcel, That she had to be strong, Or she couldn't have lugged it all.

She met a young man who, 'twas plain, Was struggling with might and main To lug a parcel that was too big for him, And she couldn't have lugged it all.

So Nell went to the young man's aid, And she helped him to lug the parcel, And she carried it home with her, And she couldn't have lugged it all.

A STRANGE LOVER.

CHAPTER II.—CONTINUED.

"FOR BETTER OR FOR WORSE."

As far as those at home were concerned, she saw that no help would be received from her, especially after they saw the man she had so rashly espoused. She had "picked up" a husband; that is the phrase that most forcibly describes what she had done. She saw that her mother's sense of womanly delicacy had been outraged, and that Mary was inexpressibly pained, and what was more poignant still, she began to see that it was possible she had made a terrible mistake.

Of the man she had married she knew little more than she had declared. It was a chance meeting, that led up to a union never which dark shadows were already gathering on her wedding day. She had tied herself to this stranger for life, and she knew nothing of his disposition. He might be a fiend in disguise, who would rule her with tyranny and savage ill-temper, who would even grudge her the miserable gold for which she had given up her freedom! A sickening dread made her wish that she could throw off the fetters that bound her to him, and take back her empty vows.

But little more was said before five o'clock, and punctual to the appointed time there was a knock at the door. The mother and two daughters had been almost silent during the last half-hour. "I had better let him in," said Aurelia. "I feel it my duty to prepare him for the cold reception you propose to give him."

"You have failed to understand me, Aurelia," Mrs. Bevan said; but Aurelia, with an angry light in her eyes, hastened out.

The sound of a voice, not absolutely harsh, but far from being refined, gave Mrs. Bevan and Mary a fatal impression of Bowley Marsh, and it was not in any way removed by his appearance as he entered the room.

He was not a plain man. In face and figure he was all that could be desired in a picture, but in life there was something lacking, that made him repellant to such sensitive, observant women as Mrs. Bevan and Mary.

He wore too much jewelry, but not sufficient to give him the appearance of a hopeless vulgarian. His clothes were good, and fitted him; but for all that he looked like a man in somebody else's attire.

Awardness was not one of his failings. He was quite at ease, but his ease was not that of the gentleman. His manner towards Mrs. Bevan was very warm, bordering on gushing.

Mary gave him a quiet, but not frigid reception. She looked straight into his eyes, and decided that they were handsome, but dangerous; under certain circumstances she was sure that he could be cruel.

He greeted Aurelia with an air of mingled patronage and pride, evidently congratulating himself upon his choice; and the girl looked unusually beautiful, a slight flush on her cheeks and her dark grey eyes glowing with the tumult of triumph and doubt.

It was a strange quartette that sat down to five o'clock tea in the shabby room. Bowley Marsh towered up large in the place, and he had a way of leaning back in his chair and swelling himself out, like a man who has a good idea of his importance.

His principal talk was of money. Money, in his opinion, meant power. "If you've got that, mother," he said to Mrs. Bevan, "you stand fair and square on your feet. If you are without it, why you are as good as down, and everybody will tread on you."

Later on he said to her— "I hope you don't mind me calling you 'mother.' I want to be on a nice, friendly footing with you all, and to show you that I mean well."

What could Mrs. Bevan say, but that if it pleased him to call her by that name, she had no objection. To which he responded— "Now, that's hearty. I feel right at home. It seems as if I had known you for years; and I hope we shall be friends too, Mary."

"I'll be so," said Mary faintly. Then he went into a long talk about what he would do for Aurelia—"this Aurelia," he called her. He proposed to go to Paris for a fortnight, and then come back to look for a place for them to live in.

"She shall have a decent crib," he said with a low laugh, "as good as one as my money can get for her."

Aurelia sat almost silent while he talked, and it was difficult to tell what she thought of her self-assertive husband. No mere spectator could have been more impressive. Whether she was ashamed of him or not, she did not intend to show her friends. She had chosen him—she was his wife, and there was no going back; she wished her mother to understand that she was prepared to meet her lot, whatever it might be.

Mary was absent from the room at intervals to see her father, who was awake. He could hear the loud voice of the bridegroom, and he asked Mary who it was.

"It's a stranger below," Mary said. Audrey Bevan betrayed no more curiosity on the subject. He was in the dim, dreamy contentment of the convalescent, and at present all mundane matters lay as light as a feather upon him.

An inducement to feel at rest was given to him by Doctor Gray. In the course of a conversation on the previous day, Audrey Bevan had casually spoken of his having, at one time, practiced as a physician.

"I used to be rather skilled in making up prescriptions," he said. "In that case," replied Dr. Gray, "I shall be able to find you employment, when you are strong enough to undertake it. I share a dispensary with a number of practitioners, and we are both too poor to keep a whole one—and between

OUR PRESIDENTS.

Interesting History of Their Educational Days.

Where They Went to School and the Kind of Scholars They Were—An Interesting Article.

Washington's early education extended only to the elementary English branches and the higher mathematics, of which he was very fond. He was not especially studious, but excelled in feats of agility and strength, and was fond of military exercises. He followed the calling of a surveyor from sixteen until nineteen, when he entered military service.

John Adams enjoyed the best facilities of his day for education, graduating from Harvard College at nineteen. He then engaged in teaching, and at the same time studied law. He was admitted to the bar at twenty-three, and his success was soon made certain by the signal ability which he displayed.

Thomas Jefferson entered an elementary school at five years of age, and began the study of Latin, Greek and French at nine. At seventeen he entered William and Mary College, where he remained two years only. After leaving college he studied law, and was admitted to the bar at twenty-four.

James Madison's early life was a constant struggle with ill health, which seriously interfered with his desire to gain an education. He nevertheless graduated from Princeton College at twenty-one, after which he studied law. He was devoted to mental improvement, was a thorough Bible student, and of a religious turn of mind.

James Monroe entered William and Mary College at sixteen, but left it at eighteen to join the Continental Army, where he soon rose to the rank of colonel. Leaving the army, he studied law, and was elected to the Legislature when only twenty-three years of age.

John Quincy Adams' education was conducted in great measure abroad, his father's residence in Paris, Leyden, Amsterdam and other European cities. At fourteen he was private secretary to the United States minister to Russia. Returning home, he graduated from Harvard College at twenty-one. He then studied law and practiced it in Boston.

Andrew Jackson studied literature and the dead languages at Waxham Academy. At eighteen he abandoned the idea of entering the ministry for which he was intended by his mother, and studied law. He was admitted to the bar at nineteen, and chosen representative to Congress at twenty-one.

Marshall was a student of good academic education, and early showed great mental vigor and quickness of comprehension. He was especially fond of composition and public speaking. He began the study of law at fourteen, and was admitted to the bar at twenty-one.

William Henry Harrison was educated at Hamplien Sidney College, and afterwards began the study of medicine. He was diverted from this to join the army, serving against the savages on the western frontier.

John Tyler was a brilliant student, and graduated at William and Mary College at seventeen, with the reputation of being the best prepared for the law. He then read law and began to practice it at nineteen, meeting with unusual success.

James K. Polk, though reared on a farm, was a student of no ordinary order. He was an early reader, and a fastidious decided literary taste. His father desired him to be a merchant, but finally consented to his entering the University of North Carolina, from which he graduated with the highest honors at twenty-three. He then studied law, and began practice at Columbia.

Zachary Taylor's boyhood was spent in a wilderness, surrounded by hostile Indians, and with decidedly limited educational advantages. He early entered the army, and was commissioned lieutenant at twenty-four.

Millard Fillmore's father was a poor farmer unable to educate him. At fourteen he was apprenticed to a clothier, but found time to gratify his thirst for knowledge by spending his evenings in reading and study. His studious habits attracted the attention of a neighboring lawyer, who suggested him to study law and general literature. At twenty-three he was admitted to the bar and rose rapidly in distinction.

Franklin Pierce graduated at Bowdoin College at sixteen, being a classmate of James Buchanan. He was a remarkable scholar only. After leaving college he studied law, and was soon sent to the Legislature.

James Buchanan graduated from Dickinson College at eighteen. He was a good student, and was noted for his logic and metaphysics. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar at twenty-one.

Abraham Lincoln had but little schooling, and that of the poorest quality. He gained most of his knowledge from his own efforts, reading and studying during his spare moments. It was not till after serving as captain in the Black Hawk War, acting as government surveyor for several years, and serving in the Legislature, that he studied law, and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-five.

Andrew Johnson received no schooling, but was apprenticed to a tailor when he was ten years of age. He was a good student, and was noted for his logic and metaphysics. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar at twenty-one.

Ulysses S. Grant graduated from the Military Academy at West Point at twenty-one years of age, ranking twenty-first in a class of thirty-nine. He was a good student, and was noted for his logic and metaphysics. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar at twenty-one.

James A. Garfield was educated in the common schools of the Western Reserve, Ohio, and at Williams College, from which he graduated at the age of twenty-five. He was a good student, and was noted for his logic and metaphysics. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar at twenty-one.

Benjamin Harrison was educated in the common schools of the Western Reserve, Ohio, and at Williams College, from which he graduated at the age of twenty-five. He was a good student, and was noted for his logic and metaphysics. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar at twenty-one.

Woodrow Wilson was educated in the common schools of the Western Reserve, Ohio, and at Williams College, from which he graduated at the age of twenty-five. He was a good student, and was noted for his logic and metaphysics. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar at twenty-one.

Calvin Coolidge was educated in the common schools of the Western Reserve, Ohio, and at Williams College, from which he graduated at the age of twenty-five. He was a good student, and was noted for his logic and metaphysics. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar at twenty-one.

Herbert Hoover was educated in the common schools of the Western Reserve, Ohio, and at Williams College, from which he graduated at the age of twenty-five. He was a good student, and was noted for his logic and metaphysics. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar at twenty-one.

Franklin D. Roosevelt was educated in the common schools of the Western Reserve, Ohio, and at Williams College, from which he graduated at the age of twenty-five. He was a good student, and was noted for his logic and metaphysics. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar at twenty-one.

Dwight D. Eisenhower was educated in the common schools of the Western Reserve, Ohio, and at Williams College, from which he graduated at the age of twenty-five. He was a good student, and was noted for his logic and metaphysics. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar at twenty-one.

THE IRISH WIDOW.

Mrs. Macgogin Adopts the Yellow Shoe and Prizes It.

"Get on to the skillets, Mrs. Macgogin, where they are!"

"O, begorra, but it's wearin' yally shoes ye ar," Mrs. Macgogin said. "O, yally shoes!" said the widow. "It's little ar' I think of it, but I would dart, twenty-nine year ago next September, that it's wearin' yally shoes ar' I'd be after doin' in me own age."

"That's a fine story, but it's no more than a fairy tale," said the widow. "It's a fine story, but it's no more than a fairy tale," said the widow. "It's a fine story, but it's no more than a fairy tale," said the widow.

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REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Nation's Curse. Princes of God's Royal Family slain by Him.

Dead Marches for Lost Souls with Dead Men's Bones for Drumsticks.

The Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, D.D., preached at Helena, Montana, on Sunday to a vast congregation. Taking for his text "Who slew all these?"—Ezekiel x. 10—he preached a powerful discourse on "Drunkennes, the Nation's Curse." He said:

"I see a long row of baskets coming up toward the palace of King John. I am somewhat inclined to say that what is in the baskets. I look in and I find the gory heads of seventy slain princes. As the baskets arrive at the gate of the palace the heads are thrown into the heap, one on either side the gate. In the morning the king comes out and he looks upon the bleeding, ghastly heads of the slain princes. Looking on either side the gate he cries out with a ringing emphasis: 'Who slew all these?'

"We have, my friends, lived to see a more fearful massacre. There is no use of my taking your time in trying to give you statistics about the devastation and ruin and the death which strong drink has wrought in this country. Statistics do not seem to mean anything. We are so hardened under these statistics that the fact that 50,000 more men are slain or 50,000 less men are slain seems to make no positive impression on the public mind in this country. Statistics do not seem to mean anything. We are so hardened under these statistics that the fact that 50,000 more men are slain or 50,000 less men are slain seems to make no positive impression on the public mind in this country.

"I propose in this discourse to tell you what I think are the sorrows and the doom of the drunkard, and that you to whom I speak may not come to the torment."

Some one says: "You had better tell these subjects alone." Why, my brethren, we would be glad to let them alone if they would let us alone; but when I have in my pocket now four requests saying, 'Pray for my husband, pray for my son, pray for my brother, pray for my friend, who is the captive of strong drink,' I reply, we are ready to let that question alone when it is willing to let us alone; but when I have in my pocket now four requests saying, 'Pray for my husband, pray for my son, pray for my brother, pray for my friend, who is the captive of strong drink,' I reply, we are ready to let that question alone when it is willing to let us alone; but when I have in my pocket now four requests saying, 'Pray for my husband, pray for my son, pray for my brother, pray for my friend, who is the captive of strong drink,' I reply, we are ready to let that question alone when it is willing to let us alone; but when I have in my pocket now four requests saying, 'Pray for my husband, pray for my son, pray for my brother, pray for my friend, who is the captive of strong drink,' I reply, we are ready to let that question alone when it is willing to let us alone; 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